

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

日十三月八年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA:—SWANSON, QUELOR & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HENDERSON & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. MCLIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 10, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. H. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHEW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.
Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

Estate of BERTHAM ATHERTON MITFORD, of Foochow, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned, and those Persons having Claims against it must send in Particulars, accompanied by the proper vouchers, before the 20th of October next.

CHAS. A. SINCLAIR,
H.M. Consul, Foochow.
Foochow, 15th September, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

IN THE GOODS OF
JAMES SMITH FERRIES,
Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 24th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27, Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BREBETON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREBETON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.
Wm. H. BREBETON,
Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office, will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, who will supply any information required.
By Order of the Directors,
LOUISE HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 19, 1877.

Intimations.

CONDENSED EGGS.

THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound. The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city. The CONDENSED EGGS will heat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

ECONOMY.

For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.

One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.
MUSTARD & Co.,
General Agents at Shanghai.

October 24.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS of the German Bark MELUSINE will be received at the Office of the Undersigned till 4 p.m., MONDAY, the 8th instant. Separate Tenders are requested for 1—Anchors and Chain, &c. 2—Decking for Examination. For Particulars of the Work apply to the Master on Board, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

M. A. HAHN begs leave to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally of Hongkong, that by special request, he has now OPENED his ESTABLISHMENT in this Colony at WANCHAI, in the Premises lately occupied by the American Consulate. Mr. HAHN trusts to be favored with the continued Patronage of the public, as he has lately received a NEW STOCK of REPAIRING MATERIALS, all of the best qualities, from England, France and Germany. Inspection invited.
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED. PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or occasionally. PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDWIG and RÜBSER, Zeitz—Just received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Undersigned. Orders from any of the Outposts in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed: Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co. A. HAHN.
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE,
ECONOMICAL,
SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit the world, a wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co.,
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX STEAMSHIPS

"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR,"
"CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

1877.

NEW SEASON'S (May) BUTTER.
The First Shipment of Bush & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.
In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CHOICE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS' STORES, and American Family MESS STORES, as per their JUNE PRICE LIST.
(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS.

Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE-MEN'S BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gum-Wade, PERCUSSION CAPS.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARRED LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and In-ventory of all sizes.

INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DE-LIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.

Cabin Suspension LAMPS.

Cabin CANDLESTICKS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

Japanned TOILET SETS.

CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS.

Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of De La Rue's STATIONERY, BOOKS.

NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS.

Co., &c., &c.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874,
HEIDENBACH & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.
Nos. 4, and 5, PRINCE TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied by Mr. A. HAHN, at WANCHAI. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAUSE Road, at present in the occupation of H. DE FOVER, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to
JOHN JACK,
East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. E. H. KID.

"Bliss Villa," Full-furnished, situated Houses Nos. 3 and 5, Fiddler's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, HOME & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING

TUESDAY,
October 11th, 1877.

THE FAMOUS ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS,

From ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY, the EGYPTIAN HALL, LONDON; where their unparalleled entertainments were presented nightly to crowded audiences for over two years.

LING LOOK, KELLAR, YAMADEVA,

In their unique and STARTLING WONDERS.

Their profoundly MYSTERIOUS SEANCES

have been given in the presence of the Crowned heads and Nobility of Europe and before vast and intelligent Assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all Countries.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

"AN HOUR IN DREAMLAND WITH KELLAR."

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

"THE WONDERFUL CABINET SEANCE"—KELLAR, assisted by LING LOOK.

PART III.

YAMADEVA IN HIS BEAUTIFUL ACT, Entitled

"THE MAN SERPENT."

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART IV.

"LA CENA INFERNALE," by the inimitable LING LOOK.

ADMISSION: \$2.00

To all Parts of the House.

Seats can now be secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., where Plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain G. D. FITZMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 3, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"

Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "BRISBANE"

will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 29, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.)

The Steamship "OCEAN"

will, load as above, and be despatched on or about the 1st of November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark "ABERLADY,"

J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark "GRASMERE,"

HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British splendid British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM,"

A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Bark "GEO. CROSHAW,"

GEO. LEVING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 31 L. I. German Ship "GALATHEA,"

JACOB, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 10, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Ship "JUBILEE,"

J. HARRIS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glencarn* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underwriter, whence and for from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 p.m. To-day. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Agents. Hongkong, October 1, 1877. o08

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Egeria*, PAULSEN, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underwriter, whence and for from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 p.m. To-day. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co. Agents. Hongkong, October 1, 1877. o08

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. A.P.A.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence and for from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after SATURDAY, the 6th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU POUY, Agent. Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—The Australian Contract Packet *REESBANE*, will be despatched from Hongkong on MONDAY, the 8th October, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne. Correspondence cannot be registered after 3.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 3.30 p.m.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed via Torres Straits, or it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Late Letters for Singapore only will be received on Board up to 4 p.m., on payment of the usual late fee. Late Letters for Australia must be addressed to the care of an Agent at Singapore.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877. o08

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *KHIVA* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 11th October.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:

Wednesday, the 10th October.—5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, the 11th October.—7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1877. o011

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of twice a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco, and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Ma CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London, via Bombay, Also, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *KHIVA*, Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 11th October, at Noon.

TEA and GENERAL CARGO for LONDON will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta Steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, September 24, 1877. o011

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 23rd Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877. o024

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *"OCEANIC"* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th November, at 9 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 7th November. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 57, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. o08

INSURANCE.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK AGHEONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.

CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEI.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20 % on the Premium.

OFFICE, 45, Bonham Street.

Hongkong, August 29, 1877. o023

INSURANCE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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Hongkong, January 2, 1874.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *CHINA REVIEW*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justifying, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

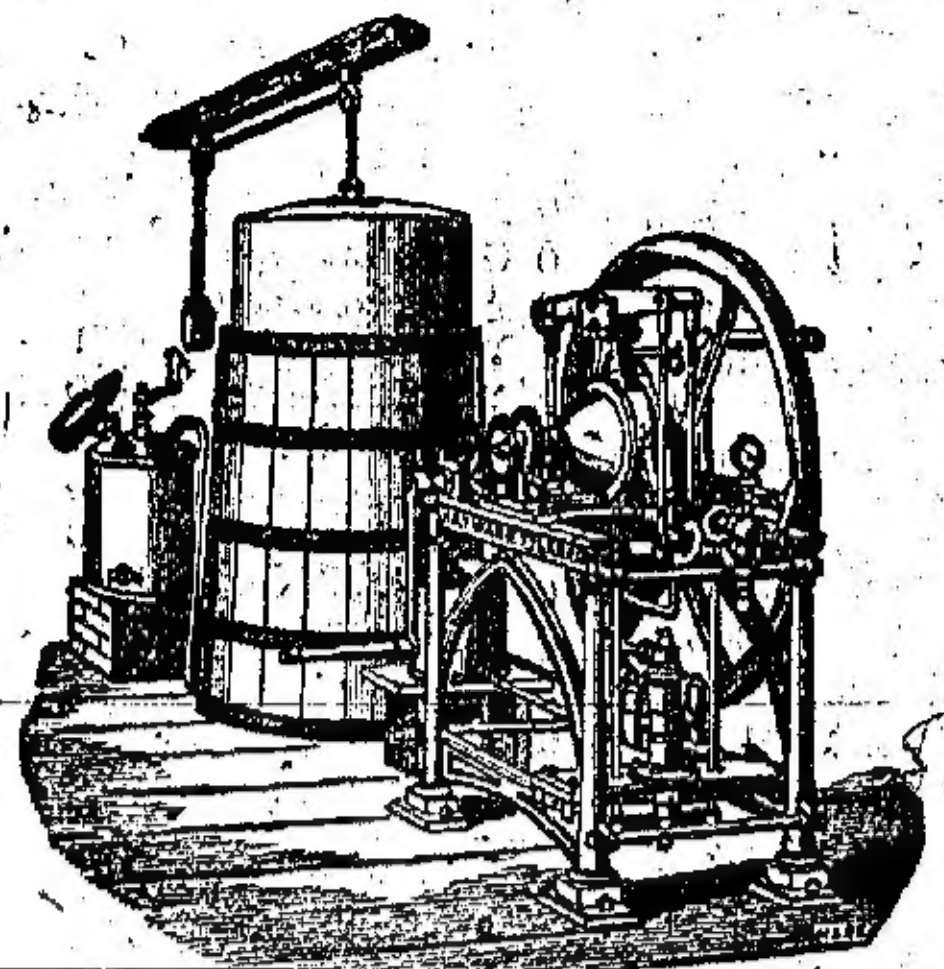
Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

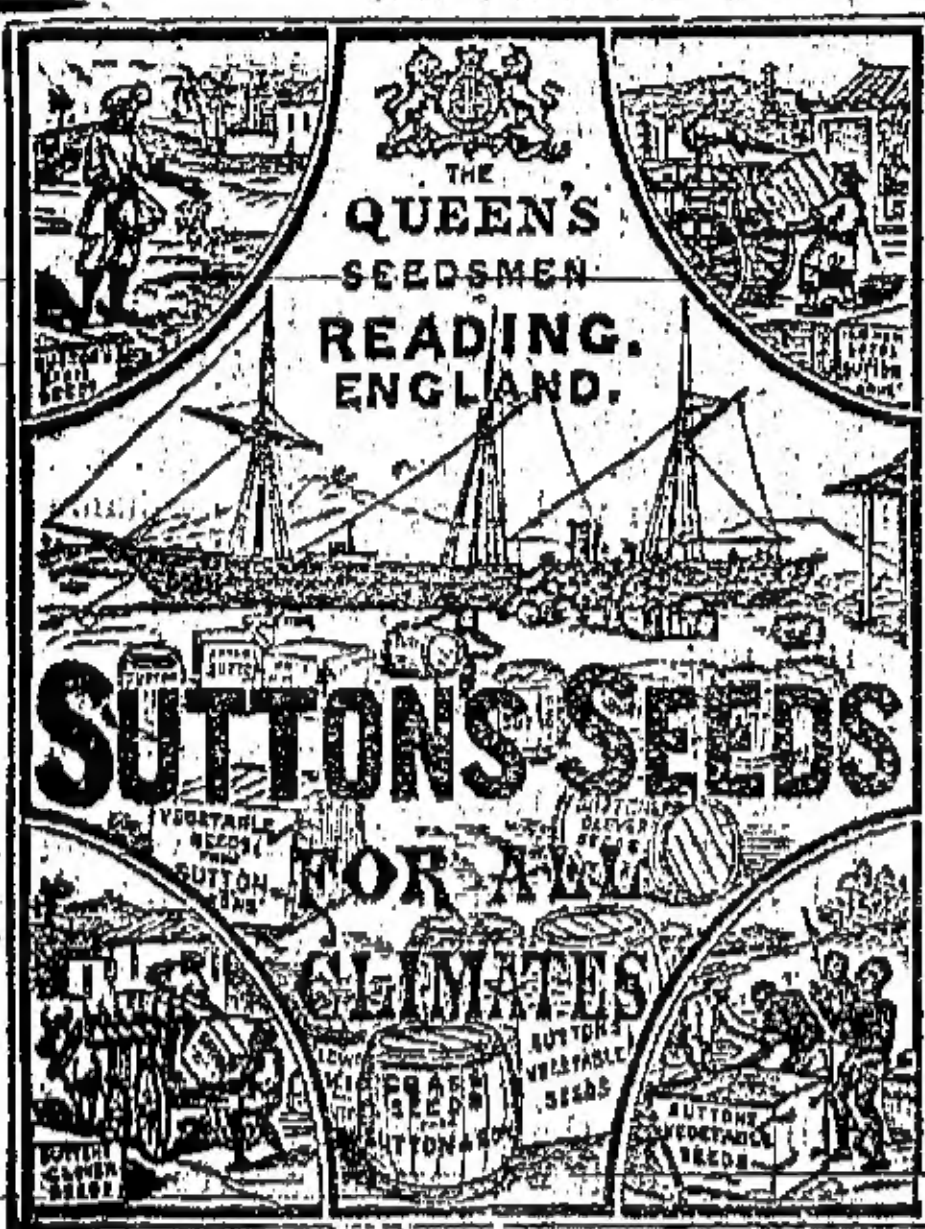
Tribune's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Kitter, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowring, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on

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RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
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FIRE and CRIMINAL PRICES, ADDRESS
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

4p78

Intimations.

KEATING'S**COUGH LOZENGES.**Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any dele-
terious drug, therefore the most delicate
can take them with perfect confidence.
Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain.
This old nerving family remedy is daily
recommended by the most eminent Physi-
cians for the cure ofCOUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

COPY OF TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. T. Keating, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of Inap-
petent Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
Affections. I have prescribed them large-
ly, with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are pre-
pared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's
Churchyard, London, and sold by all
Chemists, in bottles.**KEATING'S****Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,**A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to
observe that all the above preparations bear
the Trade Mark.KEATING'S.—Whereas I am informed fraud-
ulent imitations of this unparelleled re-
medy have been sold, I hereby request any-
one knowing of the vendor of the same to
communicate with me, and on conviction of
the offender a liberal reward will be paid.THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist & Druggist.

6oc77 1w 26t 5ap78

PERFUMERY.**J. & E. Atkinson's**

ESS; YLANG-YLANG—FRANGIPANNE

—and SARGANTHUS; OLD BROWN

WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-
DER; FLORIDA WATER.PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CARACAS, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.**J. & E. ATKINSON,**

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"

printed in seven colours.

12may77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AERLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CATERION, American ship, Captain W. Lull. —Stensen & Co.
 WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen. —Wm. Pustan & Co.
 ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham. —Wielor & Co.
 CORINNE, British barque, Capt. Robertson. —Wielor & Co.
 RAJANTANULIAR, British str., Captain Hopkins. —Yuen Fat Hong.
 CYRUM, British ship, Captain E. Shyversbury. —Wielor & Co.
 MELUSINE, German barque, Captain Th. Pfeiffer. —Melchers & Co.
 DARTMOUTH, British barque, Captain Robertson. —Order.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.

The ship **"HOLYROOD"** will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 11 a.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
 Hongkong, October 6, 1877. oos

FOR NEW YORK.
 The **"CHINAMAN"**, Capt. A. Mackenzie, will load here, and have quick despatch for the above Port.
 For Freight, apply to **DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., Agents.**
 Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.
 The Portuguese Ship **"A. F. B."**, Captain Souza, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to **HOP KEE & Co.**
 Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 R. W. POEY, Agent.

Ex Yangtze, 18th September, 1877.
 S. F. 148 bags Stone, from Madras.
 Ex Ana, 30th September, 1877.
 W. W. (in heart) No. 21/40, 20 cases Mer's.

M. J. & Co. (India-land) 10 " "
 R. H. " " " " 1 " "
 F. B. & Co. (India-land) 1 " "
 T. " " " " 1 " "

Total, 35 Packages.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. **"Argyll"** having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
 Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Hongkong, October 6, 1877. ool8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5, **Nizam**, British steamer, 1727; A. E. Barlow, Bombay Sept. 17, Galle 22, Penang 27, and Singapore 30, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 Oct. 6, **The Murray**, British ship, 908, W. H. Mitchell, Newcastle (N.S.W.), Aug. 16, Coal.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Oct. 6, **Chocola**, British barque, 248, Kennet, Newchwang—Sept. 18, Beans.—Order.
 Oct. 6, **Argyll**, British steamer, 1270, Scott, Calcutta Sept. 21, Penang 27, and Singapore 30, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Oct. 6, **Flodden**, British barque, from Whampoa.
 Oct. 6, **Garnloch**, British 3-m. schooner, from Whampoa.
 Oct. 6, **Holyrood**, British steamer, 333, H. Moreton, Hoihow Oct. 24, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.
 Oct. 6, **Argyll**, for Shanghai.
 Oct. 6, **Yungching**, for Shanghai.
 Oct. 6, **St. Anne**, for Haiphong.

CLEARED.
 Douglas, for Coast Ports.
 Devalon, for Shanghai.
 Emerald, for Manila.
 Charon Watania, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.
 ARRIVED.
 Per **Nizam**, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Comdr. Aldrich, Lt. W. M. Carey, Sub-Lt. H. Freedy, and Mr. Sawyer; from Brindisi, Mr. A. G. Morris; from Bombay, Mr. F. M. de Cooch; from Singapore, Mr. McNulty, and 44 Chinese. For Haiphong: from Southampton, Mrs. Tisdall and child; from Sydney, and Miss Fryer. For Yokohama: from Southampton, Messrs J. R. Baggett, and H. James; from Singapore, one Japanese performer.

Per **Chocola**, from Newchwang, Mrs. Ken- net and family, and Miss Murray.
 Per **Argyll**, from Straits, 898 Chinese.
 Per **Holyrood**, from Hoihow, 66 Chinese, and 1 European.

DEPARTED.
 Per **Argyll**, for Shanghai, Mrs. Brown, and Mr. William Schriever.

PASSENGERS.

Per **Yungching**, for Shanghai, 59 Chinese.
 Per **St. Anne**, for Haiphong, 6 Chinese.
 DEPART.
 Per **Devalon**, for Shanghai, Dr. and Mrs. Dudgeon and family, and Rev. J. and Mrs. Robinson, and 10 Chinese.
 Per **Douglas**, for Coast Ports, 180 Chinese.
 Per **Emerald**, for Manila, 1 European, and 125 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque **Chocola** reports: Fine weather throughout the passage.
 The British steamer **Argyll** reports: Light winds and fine weather to 19 N., thence to port equally.
 The British steamer **Holyrood** reports: Left Hoihow at noon of the 4th October, and had strong N.E. winds with heavy head sea and cloudy weather throughout. Left str. **Albay** in port.

Charters Effected.

The following charters have been effected during the last ten days:—
 British bark **Woodville**, 714, hence to London, private.
 American ship **Henry S. Sanford**, 1159, hence to New York, private.
 German bark **Bertha**, 442, hence to Hamburg, private.
 British ship, **Banlan**, 760, Amoy to New York, private.
 British bark **Glamorganshire**, 456, Newchwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per picul, 25 lay days.
 German bark **Malvina**, 499, Newchwang to Hongkong, 27½ cents per picul, 25 lay days.

British bark **Georgina**, 314, Newchwang to Whampoa, 30 cents per picul, 23 lay days.
 British bark **Nimrod**, 695, Newchwang to Swatow, 24 cents per picul, 30 lay days.
 American bark **Quickstep**, 826, Newchwang to Swatow, 22 cents per picul.
 British bark **Morse**, 629, Newchwang to Swatow, 23½ cents per picul, 25 lay days.
 British bark **E. M. Young**, 845, Newchwang to Swatow, 28½ cents per picul, 24 lay days.

American schooner **Annie S. Hall**, 455, Newchwang to Swatow, 23½ cents per picul, 25 lay days.
 British steamer **Pernambuco**, 648, Hongkong to Saigon, \$1,200 in full.
 British steamer **Penelo**, 652, Saigon to Manila, private.

German steamer **Cassandra**, 928, Swatow to Singapore, \$8 per head, 10 lay days.
 British schooner **Viscount Macdon**, 289, hence to Haiphong and back, \$1,900 in full, 25 lay days.
 British bark **Large**, 751, Foochow to London, private.

German bark **Meteor**, 600, hence to New York, private.
 German bark **Hieromimus**, 425, Newchwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per picul, 25 lay days.
 German bark **Humboldt**, 330, Whampoa to Chiofoo and back to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German bark **Peiho**, 260, hence to Haiphong and back, 24 cents per picul, 20 lay days.
 British schooner **Roderick Hay**, 290, hence to Haiphong and back, 26 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

British steamer **Spartan**, Swatow to Singapore, (passengers) \$8 per head, 10 lay days.
 British bark **Anasi**, 468, cleared for Guan.

British ship **Sydenham**, 1063, has taken the berth for London, rate nominally \$2 per 40 feet.
 British ship **Northampton**, 1161, has taken the berth for Singapore, having been ordered to that Port from home.

British bark **Osaka**, 527, proceeds to Amoy to take the berth for New York.
 British bark **Aliso**, 625, left for Yokohama with original cargo of Kerosine Oil.
 American ship **Titan**, 1229, left for Callao seeking.

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 American ship **Titan**, 1229, left for Callao seeking.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—
 Per **ESMERALDA**, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th inst.
 For YOKOHAMA.—
 Per **MALACCA**, at 9.30 a.m., To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
 Per **NIZAM**, at 11 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30, with 18 cents late fee. The Post Office will be open at 8 a.m.
 For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.—
 Per **HOLYROOD**, at 10.30 a.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SAIGON.—
 Per **AMBOTO**, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.
 For SWATOW.—
 Per **NORNA**, at 7.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Bedford, The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.
 Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, Acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Presiding, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—**Douglas** leaves for Coast Ports.
 10 a.m.—**Emerald** leaves for Manila.
 Goods per **Glenearn** undelivered after this date subject to suit.

Goods per **Glenearn** undelivered after this date subject to suit.
 Goods per **Glenearn** undelivered after this date subject to suit.

Goods per **Glenearn** undelivered after this date subject to suit.
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MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

11 a.m.—**Holyrood** leaves for Hoihow, &c.
 4 p.m.—**Emerald** leaves for Singapore, &c.
 Tenders Close.
 Tenders for Repair of the German bark **Melusine**, will be received at the office of the Agents up to 4 p.m.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 9:—
 3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Canton Insur. Office, at No. 7, Queen's Road.
 THURSDAY, October 11:—
 Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
 9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, October 12:—
 Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
 9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, October 24:—
 Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, November 1:—
 Ocean leaves for Cocktown, &c., on or about this date.
 THURSDAY, November 8:—
 3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 7.15 p.m.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th Aug., at Linden House, Grays, Essex, the Wife of Messrs. C. BORRADAILE, of a Daughter.
 On the 21st Aug., at Havre, the Wife of LEOPOLD KERN, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 21st Aug., at Park-hill, Boxley, Kent, ANNE ALLEN, the beloved Wife of Walter Lincoln Allen, aged 29 years.
 On the 13th Aug., at sea, on board the P. & O. s.s. **Cathay**, on his passage home from Hongkong, FRANKLIN, youngest Son of the late Andrew Scott, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, aged 23 years.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1877.

"PROPHECY and the Eastern Question," being an Exhibition of the Light shed by the Scriptures of Truth on the Matters involved in the Crisis that has arrived in Eastern Affairs, showing the approaching Fall of the Ottoman Empire; the Settlement of the Jews in Syria under a British Protectorate; war between England and Russia; the Appearing of Christ; the Infliction of Divine Vengeance on mankind; and the setting-up of the Kingdom of God. By Robert Roberts of Birmingham." This is the title of a sixpenny pamphlet, written on the eve of the declaration of war between Russia and Turkey. The days of the prophets are evidently not yet over. Wars and rumours of wars generally succeed in raising up a few of these seers—two writers, at least, have, in addition to Mr Roberts, favoured the public with the wanderings of their prophetic souls since the commencement of the present crisis. It would be more satisfactory if their prophecies agreed with each other. Perhaps we have need of a few notes of warning in these days—this

"Age of humbug, hypocrisy, and sham! A golden age of knowledge! when we cram Our children, like our capons, with sweet-stuff, In which we ape and mimic, despise the rough And honest manners of our noble sires. School, pulpit, stage, the nation-ruling Press, Authors and Speakers, all fan up the fires Of cant and show, and hollow-heartedness!"

The writer of the pamphlet is evidently a man of erudition in biblical lore if nothing else, and an outline of his prophecies may not be uninteresting. The first clue to his prophecies is, he says, the fact that Turkey has possession of the Holy Land, or Land of Promise, and that whatever happens to Turkey must affect that land as part of her dominions. Quoting texts of Scripture to show that Palestine was the land promised to Abraham, he argues that that promise has yet to be fulfilled. His next step is to show that the present generation is the time for the commencement of this occupation. This he does by a series of somewhat ingenious arithmetical calculations, based upon Daniel's vision of a ram, a goat, horns, stars, and an army, with the Holy Land as a basis. One little difficulty, however, has to be got over here, namely, that, according to the reading of

the Greek version of the Old Testament and certain ancient Hebrew MSS., this resuscitation of the Jewish power should have commenced 17 years ago, while according to the reading of other authorities it should have commenced no less than 117 years ago. The author wisely concludes that as the resuscitation of the Jewish power did not commence 117 years ago, the Greek version is the one to be accepted. Is it, we ask, a fact that the resuscitation of that power commenced 17 years ago, or has it yet commenced at all? The author seems to anticipate some objection of this sort, for he adds that the approach of favour to Zion must involve the dissolution of the power which acts the part of her desolator—a movement which, he says, now appears to be in progress.

Two or three chapters are then devoted to show that Russia is to be the vanquisher of Turkey; the following passage in the 11th chapter of Daniel being specially advanced to support this argument—"and the King of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots and with horsemen, and with many ships, and he shall enter into the countries and shall overflow and pass over. He shall enter also into the glorious land, and many countries shall be overthrown." The land of Egypt shall not escape. Rather unfortunately for the applicability of this quotation the "many ships" appear to be on the side of the Turks; nor does a whirlwind appear to be a particularly happy simile for the present Russian campaign in Turkey. Turkey having been disposed of by Russia, the Holy Land and Egypt is to be occupied by the British, and the former country settled by the Jews under our protection. To show this, Britain has to be identified with the Tarsish, referred to in Scripture. The course of argument followed on this point is that it is testified that Tarsish supplied Tyre with "silver, iron, lead, and tin" then it is demonstrated that these supplies came from Baratanio (the isles of tin), softened in the course of ages into Britain, and the conclusion is thus arrived at that the Bible Tarsish is Britain. Having by the aid of copious quotations from Scripture propounded the foregoing, the author then proceeds to compile a great war between Russia and England, in which the army of the latter is defeated, and the remnant of the forces brought to bay in Edom and Moab, the south-eastern corner of the Holy Land. The author continues:—

"Russia and her confederates are on the point of achieving the dominion of the world, when a power appears on the scene, alike unexpected by Russia and England. Christ arrives on the scene, invisibly to the enemies' forces. The crash of heaven's artillery shatters the assembled nations of the world: the elements themselves are kindled, the raging puns of the elements, the struggling thousands, fire from heaven, the hot thunderbolt, bituminous burning rain, make short work of the multitudinous and embattled host, and drive a miserable remnant, amounting to a sixth-part of the country, pursued by a handful of Jewish soldiers, seeking under the orders of a new and unknown leadership."

"This is but the commencement of 'the great day of the Lord.' What follows? The subsequent re-establishment of the kingdom of Israel in the hands of the long-rejected, but then newly-arrived King of the Jews, who retains on his hand the marks of Jewry, which he exhibits to the Jews in proof of his identity, with the result of inducing a great and national mourning for their past crimes (Zech. xii. 10-14); and Christ's subsequent call to the governments of the world to surrender to him."

These are the leading events of Mr Roberts' prophecy. They have been extracted from the fifty or sixty pages of the work only by considerable effort, for the author dispenses his prognostications in such prophetically vague and disjointed sentences, that the ordinary mind is scarcely equal to the task of following his meanings. Mr Roberts has shown a considerable knowledge of the contents of the Bible, but here our praise of his work must stop. In the majority of instances he simply draws vague deductions from vague passages of Scripture, which very likely have meanings altogether different from those with which he saddles them. Treating scriptural texts in the way Mr Roberts treats them, it would, we believe, be possible to make the Bible foretell any conceivable event in the future. In one or two instances Mr Roberts gives an entirely different rendering from that which, so far as we can judge, common-sense would dictate, and he is unquestionably wrong in one or two of his statements respecting current politics.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

Mehemet Pasha has been recalled from his position: Reouf Pasha has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army of the Balkans, and Suleiman Pasha has received the same appointment to the army of the Danube.

OBITUARY.

Mdlle. Titiens.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This batch of twenty new Policemen did not arrive by the **Devalon**, but it is thought they will come on in the **Glenearn**, as Inspector Orley, who is in charge of them, has taken passage in that steamer, which left England on the 28th August.

A CONSIDERABLE number, who have evidently been studying sanitary science, suggests that

people in Hongkong have no idea how much infection might be conveyed in the older and dirtier of the \$1 notes now in circulation. It is just possible that many of our readers are perfectly prepared to take the risk of infection in return for a large bundle of those handy notes; but the suggestion to replace some of the more dilapidated specimens with new paper is one which may be worth the consideration of the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon, might also be called upon for an opinion.

An amusing illustration of the small value to be attached to many so-called "testimonials" or "certificates" accompanying home produce, was brought to our notice the other day. Enclosed in a parcel of vegetable seeds was a printed slip containing four "testimonials" as to the fertility and excellence of the article supplied, which documents hailed from "China," "Japan," and "Bengal, India"—addresses which are probably regarded as sufficiently explicit for home customers. The alleged author of the recommendation from China was, on the date in question, a much-respected resident of Macao; and the "puff" runs thus:—"I am glad to take this opportunity of informing you that at our local show for the last four years I have always taken 'the First' and the greatest number of Prizes for produce of your Vegetable Seeds." As we had never stumbled over any record of a horticultural or vegetable show in Macao, this looked decidedly apocryphal; and Hongkong at once suggested itself as the place meant. But the name of the gentleman quoted has unfortunately never appeared on our local prize list, while the seeds producing the prize exhibits of the Hongkong shows were not supplied by the enterprising firm who issues such shaky recommendatory notices. So much for testimonials from a distance. We do not give the name of the London house, as the home people may have been misled; but the facts, or rather fancies, remain.

THE CHINESE here continue to complain of the proceedings at the Customs' Station at Cap-sui-moon, alleging that the exactions by the officials are daily becoming more unbearable. The station was first established, we believe in 1866, for the sole purpose of collecting Lekin on Opium alone. Gradually the Officers in charge, encouraged no doubt by the moral support of Sir Brooks Robertson, extended their operations to piece goods, and then to merchandise in general. Various complaints have been made by the Chinese through the Colonial Government from time to time, but in no instance has redress been given. Within the last month or two, a new station has been established alongside the one for the collection of Lekin, and in this the regular Customs dues are levied on goods of all kinds, even daily necessities. A head of cattle is dutiable at so much a head, but beyond this the officers in charge of this new station exact a fee for portage. This charge is made at 1½ candareens each pig or cow, on the plea that the animal has to be carried up to the station for examination, whereas no such service is ever performed, an officer coming down to the passage-boat to count the animals. Nevertheless, the charge for carriage is made all the same. Half a jar of oil, or a few yards of cotton, is just as liable to duty in unknown tariffs as a head of opium. Salt fish is not dutiable, but we hear of one instance in which the officer did charge for it by including it with other dutiable goods. In the case in question, a man had six baskets of dried bean-curd and one basket of salt fish. The officer, knowing that salt fish was not dutiable, charged the man for seven baskets of dried bean-curd. The man protested, but to no avail, as he would have either to pay or allow his vessel to be detained. This Station is in charge of some underlings—domestic servants—of the Hallway, who are independent of the Provincial authorities. They seem to act on the maxim "gather hay while the sunshines."

THE **Hongkong Catholic Register** of to-day has the following:—"We regret to say that the correspondence before us it seems clear that the infamous practice of carrying off Anamite girls by force or fraud from their native country and selling them in Chinese Territory into domestic slavery, or, as is more frequently the case for immoral purposes, is again in full vigour. Over two years ago the Viceroy of Canton put down the traffic at Pakhoi, degrading several Mandarins of the prefecture of Lin-chow who had not only tolerated but favored the trade. It has not shown its head there since, but at On Pui it is now again openly carried on. During the past year over 300 Anamite girls were there sold into slavery and among them were many Christians. The Mandarin in authority openly favours the sales, receiving a fee on each girl and recently he accepted two as a present. The subprefect of the town of Shek Sheng favours the Mandarin at On Pui, so that the latter has no fear."

THE **Chicken Match** was continued to-day, but owing to the bad weather it was not concluded. Another name was added to the Eleven to-day, and they made the very creditable score of 141 runs, against a grand total

of 148 by the **Twenty-four**. The band of the 28th Regt. was in attendance, and despite the murky state of the atmosphere there was a very pleasant afternoon's sport. Below we give the scores:—

THE TWELVE.
 D. C. Travers 4 A. C. Travers 7
 H. H. Taylor 7 C. P. Chater 2
 M. W. Saunders 21 E. Tobin 0
 W. F. Darby 19 A. P. McEwen 0
 R. S. F. Walker 34 H. B. Gibb, not out 0
 A. P. Handley 19 Byes 28
 C. H. Farmer 0
 Total 141

THE TWENTY-FOUR.
 Major Rooke 7 D. B. Grant 1
 W. K. Morrison 0 A. B. Ridgway 0
 A. C. Coxon 0 G. N. Littleton 0
 R. Blackwell 10 A. McG. Heaton 8
 A. C. Reddie 1 W. K. Hughes 1
 W. Hynes 2 W. M. Morgan 1
 H. Wodehouse 8 G. P. Rickard, not out 7
 H. McCallum 4 T. A. Doughty 0
 Capt. Curtis 7 J. T. Chatter 0
 W. Anton 0 F. Jordan, no innings
 R. F. Smith 0 L. C. Dickinson 17
 C. Kahn 2 Byes 4
 G. S. Tuill 4
 Total 79

(L. & O. Express, Aug. 31st.)
 Latest Mail Advice:—Yokohama (via San Francisco) July 21. The P. and O. mail, from Yokohama via Shanghai 8th, Hongkong 14th, Singapore 21st July, was received, via Brindisi, on the 26th inst., two days in advance of its due date; and the French mail, via Marseilles, with a week's later date—as tabulated above—came in on the 31st inst. (this day), being three days early. Japan advices via San Francisco, to the 26th July per **Occident** and Oriental Company's steamer **Gaselle** reached London on the 28th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, which will bring dates, Yokohama 18th, Shanghai 22nd, Hongkong 28th July, Singapore 5th Aug., is due, via Brindisi, on the 10th inst.

The Chinese labourers in Cuba have drawn up a memorial of their grievances, in which they complain of illusage on the part of their employers. We are informed that no official information has been received with regard to it at the Chinese Legation.

The London Agents of the **Asa** (str.), at Bombay with shaft broken, inform us that this steamer will probably not leave that port till towards the end of next month.

The strike of the Cotton operatives in the Bolton district against the reduction in their wages of 1 per cent,

10 # 93	<i>Sailing Vessel.</i> Johann Smidt. Agnes Muir.	<i>Harkaway</i>
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Portfolio.

AVE MARIA.

A. BURTON LEONARD.

In the age of faith, before the day,
When men were too proud to weep or pray,
There stood in a red-roofed Breton town
Sungly nestled 'twixt sea and dune
A chapel for simple souls to meet,
Nightly and sing with voices sweet,

Ave Maria!

There was an idiot, pale, bearded,
With unkempt locks and a twisted beard,
Hunched from the middle, vacant-eyed,
And whose head kept rolling from side to side;
Yet who, when the sunset glow grew dim,
Joined with the rest in the twilight hymn,

Ave Maria!

But when they got up and wended home,
There on the hillside, close to the foam,
He bobbed along in the narrow dune,
Like a bubble that is only hushed and hum;
On he bobbed, chanting still,
Now to himself, now loud and shrill,

Ave Maria!

When morning smiled on the smiling deep,
And the fisherman woke from dreamless sleep,
And ran up his sail and trimmed his craft,
While his little ones played on the sand and laughed,
The soulless cripple would stand and stare,
Then suddenly holla his wonted prayer,

Ave Maria!

Others might plow, and reap, and sow,
Drove in the sunshine, spin in the snow,
Make sweet love in a shelter sweet,
Or trundle their dead in a winding sheet;
But he, through rapture, and pain, and wrong,
Kept singing his one monotonous song,

Ave Maria!

When thunder growled from the raveled wreck,
And then a welkin belled back,
And the lightning sprang from its cloudy sheath,
And tore through the forest with jagged teeth,
Then he would laugh and sing the havoc wrought,
The idiot clapped with his hands, and shrieked,

Ave Maria!

Children mocked and mimicked his feat,
As he slouched or sidled along the street;
Maidens shrunk as he passed them by,
And mothers with child, averted his eye;
And half in pity, half in scorn, the folk,
Christened him, from the words he spoke,

Ave Maria!

One year when the harvest feast was done,
And the mending of tattered nets begun,
And the kirtle's seam took a weirdly key
From the walling wind and the moaning sea,
He was found, at noon, on the fresh-strawed lawn,
Frozen, and faint, and crouching low,

Ave Maria!

They stirred up the ashes between the dogs,
And warmed his limbs by the blazing logs,
Chafed his puckered and bloodless skin,
And strove to quiet his chattering chin;
But, ebbing with unreturning tide,
He kept on murmuring till he died,

Ave Maria!

Idiot, soulless, brute from birth,
He could not be buried in sacred earth;
So they laid him afar, apart, alone,
Without a cross, or turf, or stone,
Senseless day unto senseless day,
To which none ever came nigh to say,

Ave Maria!

When the meads grew saffron, the hawthorn white,
And the lark bore his music out of sight,
And the swallow out-dressed the roving wave,
Up from the lonely, outcast's grave,
Sprouted a lily, straight and true,
Such as she bears to whom men cry,

Ave Maria!

Nuns had plucked it, no man knew,
How it had come there, why it grew;
Grew up strong, till its stately stem
Was crowned with a snow-white diamond—
One pure lily, round which, behold!
Was written by God in veins of gold,

Ave Maria!

Over the lily they built a shrine,
Where they mingled the bread and wine;
Where you may see in the little town
That is snugly nestled 'twixt deep and down,
Through the Breton land its wondrous fame,
And it bears the unsheathed idiot's name,

Ave Maria!

Hunchbacked, gibbering, blue-eyed, halt,
From forehead to footstep one foul fault,
Creepy, contorted, mindless-born,
The gentle'sy the gentle'sy the gentle'sy,
Who shall bar you the gates of Day,
So you have simple faith to say,

Ave Maria!

—Cornhill Magazine.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

Night air and damp weather are held in great horror by multitudes of persons who are sickly or of weak constitutions; consequently, by avoiding the night air, and damp weather, and changeable weather, and weather that is considered too hot or too cold, they are kept within doors the much larger portion of their time, and as a matter of course continue invalids, more and more ripening for the grave every hour; the reason is, they are breathing an impure atmosphere, nineteen-twentieths of their whole existence.

As nothing can wash us clean but pure water, so nothing can cleanse the blood, nothing can make health-giving blood, but the agency of pure air. So great is the tendency of the blood to become impure in consequence of waste and useless matters mixing with it as it passes through the body, that it requires a hoghead of air every hour of our lives to unload it of these impurities; but in proportion as this air is vitiated, in such proportion does it infallibly fail to relieve the blood of these impurities, and impure blood is the foundation of all disease. The great fact that those who are out of doors most, summer and winter, day and night, rain or shine, have the best health the world over, does of itself fairly the general impression that night air or any other out-door air is unhealthy as compared with in-door air at the same time.

Air is the great necessity of life; so much so, that if deprived of it for a moment, we perish; and so constant is the necessity of the blood for contact with the necessity of the air through the medium of the lungs every two minutes and a half of our existence.

Whatever may be the impurity of the out-door air of any locality, the in-door air of that locality is still more impure, because of the dust, and decaying and odoriferous matters which are found in all dwellings. Besides, how can in-door air be more healthy than the out-door air, other things being equal, when the dwelling is supplied with air from without?

To this very general law there is one exception, which is of the highest importance to note. When the days are hot and the nights cool, there are periods of time within each twenty-four hours, when it is best to be in doors, with doors and win-

dows closed; that is to say, for the hour or two, including sunrise and sunset, between about sunset the air cools, and the vapors which the heats of the day have caused to ascend far above us, condense and settle near the surface of the earth, so as to be breathed by the inhabitants; as the night grows colder, these vapors sink lower, and are within a foot or two of the earth, so they are not breathed. As the sun rises, these same vapors are warmed and begin to ascend, to be breathed again, but as the air becomes warmer, they are carried so far above our heads as to be innocuous. Thus it is that the old citizens of Charleston, S. C., remember, that while it was considered important to live in the country during the summer, the common observation of the people originated the custom of riding into the town, not in the cool of the evening or of the morning, but in the middle of the day. They did not understand the philosophy; but they observed the fact that those who came to the city at mid-day remained well, while those who did so early or late suffered from it.

All strangers at Rome are cautioned not to cross the Pontine marshes after the heat of the day is over. Sixteen of a ship's crew, touching at one of the West India Islands, slept on shore several nights, and thirteen of them died of yellow fever in a few days, while of two hundred and eighty, who were freely ashore during the day, not a single case of illness occurred. The marshes above named are crossed in six or eight hours, and many travelers who do it in the night are attacked with mortal fever. This does, at first sight, seem to indicate that night air is unwholesome, at least in the locality of virulent malaria, but there is no direct proof that the air about sunrise and sunset is not that which is productive of the miasm.

For the sake of eliciting the observations of intelligent men, we present our theory on this subject.

A person might cross these marshes with impunity, who would set out on his journey an hour or two before sundown, and finish it an hour or two before sun-up, especially if he began that journey on a hearty meal, because, in this way, he would be traveling in the cool of the night, which coolness keeps the malaria so near the surface of the earth as to prevent its being breathed to a hurtful extent.

But if it is deadly to sleep out of doors all night in a malarial locality, would it be necessarily fatal to sleep in a house in such a locality? It would not. It would be safer to sleep in the house, especially if the windows and doors were closed. The reason is, that the house has been warmed during the day, and if kept closed, it remains much warmer during the night indoors than it is outdoors; consequently, the malaria is kept by this warmth so high above the head, and so rarefied, as to be comparatively harmless. This may seem to some too nice a distinction altogether, but it will be found throughout the world of Nature that the works of the Almighty are most strikingly beautiful in their minuteness, and these minutiae are the foundation of His mightiest manifestations.

Thus it is, too, that what we call fever and ague might be banished from the country as a general disease, if two things were done. 1. Have a fire kindled every morning at day-light, from spring to fall, in the family room, to which all the family should repair from their chambers, and there remain until breakfast is taken. 2. Let a fire be kindled in the family room a short time before sundown; let every member of the family repair to it, and there remain until supper is taken.

In both cases, the philosophy of the course marked out consists in two things. First, The fire rarefies the malaria and causes it to ascend above the breathing point. Second, The food taken into the stomach creates an activity of circulation which repels disease.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

CHINESE EUNUCHS.

It would take up too much time and space to specify particularly all the duties eunuchs have to perform in the palace. They may be summed up in a few words: as regards out-door employment, they are water carriers, watchmen, chair-bearers, gardeners, etc., while their in-door work is such as would be performed by cooks, chamber, parlour, scullery maid, and persons of that class in our own countries. In short, they do everything in the palace. I shall speak more particularly of two or three special employments of eunuchs as I am on the subject, the first of which may be styled of a religious nature, so I give that the precedence.

In the palace are eighteen Lama priests, who are also eunuchs. These priests are supposed to represent the Lo-han, and are kept expressly to attend to the spiritual welfare of the ladies of the palace.

When a vacancy occurs in the eighteen it is speedily filled up by selecting a eunuch who has either a desire to become a priest, or fancies he has a vocation that way; so that, independent of not having been trained to the priesthood from childhood, many of them know nothing whatever pertaining to their craft when they join; some of them, too, can neither read nor write, and we can readily imagine the amount of ignorance and superstition to be found among these eunuch priests, and the spiritual benefit likely to accrue to the employers of their services.

These eighteen Lama priests draw a double allowance of salary, receiving an allowance as priests in addition to their salary as eunuchs; this is a strong temptation to many eunuchs, and any vacancy in the ranks of the priesthood is—under these circumstances—filled without difficulty.

The next "special employment" of a number of eunuchs is theatrical. That the ladies of the palace may be gratified in their taste for theatrical entertainments, and as no outsiders can enter the palace, a dramatic corps is kept up especially for that purpose. This corps numbers over three hundred, and is composed entirely of eunuchs, the whole of them under the control of a chief eunuch. They live in a building within the Imperial city, but outside the palace, called the Nan-fu. These eunuchs have no other duties to perform but those of playing in the palace, and the rehearsals necessary to render them proficient.

Within the palace is a theatre, known as the T'ung-lo-yuen. In this, it is customary to have one performance every month. This is entirely independent of representations given in honor of officials who may have distinguished themselves, and have therefore been deemed worthy of witnessing what may be termed a "state performance."

In addition to these the emperor of

ance to be given. Both the present and past emperors have enjoyed the domestic drama, in which the home life of the poor is depicted, and of which they can form a very fair and correct opinion. On the other hand, of eunuchs, who are usually selected from the lowest and most degraded of the Chinese, and who are, in fact, a sort of dramatic players, that he ordered the unfortunate eunuch to receive twenty blows for daring to startle him. This mode of complimenting a player would rather astonish some of our dramatic performers, and would not have a tendency to develop "native talent," one would imagine. These players draw the same salaries as other eunuchs, but often get a larger bestowed on them by the emperor or empress when they are particularly pleased with a performance.

For the better management of the eunuchs, and that the work of the palace may be carried on systematically, it is (in the present dynasty) divided into forty-eight departments, each one having its own particular class of duties connected with it, and staff of eunuchs to perform those duties; thus, there is the department for looking after gardens, courtyards, cool-houses, armoury, chairs, etc., etc. Each department has a superintendent—who is generally of the sixth grade, or having a "gold button." Over the whole of the departments is a chief eunuch, or general supervisor; this officer is usually of the third grade and wears a "red button."

If any eunuch by reason of dislike to his duty, through hardship, ill-treatment, or other causes, should run away from the palace, his absence is immediately reported to a species of police corps, whose duty it is to capture runaway eunuchs. The men composing this force are not eunuchs themselves, but know all the eunuchs of the palace, and it is rare that one of them succeeds in escaping, for no sooner is the flight of one reported, than the members of the force (who are adepts at disguises, and may be considered detectives) spread themselves all over the city, and speedily recapture the deserter; who is then conveyed to a yamen appointed for the punishment of eunuchs known as the Shen-hing-shu, where he is tried and punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

For a first case of desertion, the culprit is imprisoned for two months; at the end of that period he receives twenty blows and is sent back to his duty in the palace. For the second offence, he is put into the cage for two months; at the end of which he is again returned to his duty. For the third offence, he is banished to Monkden for two years and a half, and at the completion of his term of banishment, he is returned to his duty, as usual.

Theft is punished by banishment to Monkden; but if the property stolen should be anything prized by the emperor, such as curios, jewellery, or other valuables, the offender is taken to Chin-shan-k'ou, a place about forty li distant from Peking—and there beheaded.

Trifling offences, such as neglect of duty, laziness, etc., are punished by the bastinado. When a eunuch commits an offence of this kind, he is dealt with summarily. The chief eunuch summons the attendance of a eunuch from each of the forty-eight departments, each eunuch being armed with a baton made by gluing together two slips of bamboo, with the rough side outward; and the culprit receives from eighty to a hundred blows. When the beating is finished he is sent to the surgery, where the doctor—who is also a eunuch—dresses the wounds by rubbing in ointment, and after three days the culprit is again flogged to render the punishment more severe. This second flogging is termed "raising the scabs."

Sometimes, when two eunuchs have been implicated in a similar offence, each has to flog the other in turn. This is amusing for the one who flogs first does not dare strike lightly, lest the chief eunuch, who is looking on, should detect it; while the second hit hard to have satisfaction for the beating he has just received from his present victim. This is called "flogging in turn."

Palace eunuchs are rarely dismissed, they must be incorrigible before that event takes place. When once they are driven from the palace they cannot be employed as servants by any one, and as they are fit for nothing else, they become beggars and eventually die of starvation. On the other hand, if a prince dismisses a eunuch it is not of so much consequence, as he may obtain employment in the family of some other prince or noble who is entitled by his rank to employ eunuchs.

The actual salaries of common eunuchs vary from two to four taels per month; twelve taels being the highest salary any one receives, no matter what his rank may be. It is not to be supposed, however, that eunuchs are different from other Chinese in one thing, "supercargoing"—and many of them make large sums in various ways, such as by pretending to facilitate, or really facilitating the business of those having audience; making them comfortable while waiting, by supplying them with tea, pipes, etc., and the thousand and one other ways, by which a true Chinaman knows how to "turn an honest penny." The salaries of eunuchs are paid monthly, whereas other officials draw theirs half-yearly.

Each eunuch, in addition to his pay, is supplied with a certain quantity of rice monthly; and to economize their salaries, as well as for convenience sake, the eunuchs form messes amongst themselves, subscribing so much each to supply meat, vegetables and other kinds of food, which is cooked in the palace.

Every courtyard in the palace has its colony of eunuchs, who live in small houses, called "Menial's houses" at the sides of the main building in which their particular employer resides; so that they can be readily summoned when wanted.

The palace gates are shut at dusk, and opened shortly after midnight, for the admission of such officials as have business with the emperor. Should any eunuch be out of the palace when the gates are closed he is compelled to stay out all night, and is sure to be severely punished the next day. Official hats have to be worn on all occasions by eunuchs, no one being allowed to go in or out without a hat on; consequently one mode of punishing a eunuch is by taking his hat from him, and by this means confining him to the palace. . . . Eunuchs, taken as a whole, may be considered repulsive-looking, but young eunuchs are often very handsome and feminine in appearance; indeed, one can almost imagine some of them to be young women dressed in men's clothing. As they grow older there is something painfully comical in their appearance; on seeing them, one cannot help suspecting they have a resemblance to

old women, who, forgetting their age and sex, are masquerading in male attire. One is positive, therefore, on encountering a specimen of this sort, that it is either a bona fide eunuch, or else a masquerading old lady—the latter not being very probable. Eunuchs age rapidly, looking elderly when only forty; they are like children when young, and will not give way to ungovernable rage for what are as quickly forgiven as they are to be come angry. They are not by any means bloodthirsty—as eunuchs are usually represented to be—but exactly the reverse, being harmless and conciliating in manner, as if they sought to ingratiate themselves with those stronger than they are, by confining—in their fawning demeanour—their own weakness and inferiority. . . . They are very clamorous in disposition, and will always assist one another against those who are not eunuchs, even to the extent of fighting.

Most of the eunuchs smoke opium, and to enable them to indulge in this habit without quitting the palace, seven or eight opium dens are opened in its precincts; this is not only a convenience for them, but for officials who are compelled to wait about the palace, but are not allowed to leave the outer courtyard. These opium dens are called "smoking establishments," the fact of their being in the palace is notorious, but no doubt it is considered policy to shut the eyes—officially—to their existence.

All eunuchs gamble, and spend most of their leisure time in that occupation. It is their greatest source of enjoyment; as they say, if we "do not like gambling we have no pleasure."

As a class, eunuchs are considered to be very honest, it being a rare occurrence to hear of one having committed a theft. Another good trait in their character is that they are charitable to the poor, and generally carry loose cash about them to bestow in alms on those they conceive deserving.

Eunuchs are much liked by the small tradesmen with whom they have any dealings, for, unlike other Chinese, they do not seem to huddle over a bargain; a seller, on working, knowing their peculiarity this way, has only to say "give me what you please," and for a sliding job, or for goods receive a handful; so that this class of people generally trust to a eunuch's generosity, and invariably get the best of the bargain. In paying for small articles too, they rarely take back any change, indeed it is seldom one of them is ever known to be mean or stingy.

As regards eunuchs being subject to melancholy and a disposition to suicide, close questioning elicited the answer that suicide is almost unknown amongst them, my informant never having heard of a single case during a period of forty years; and that melancholy is not more prevalent amongst them than it is amongst Chinese generally. In short, to sum up in a few words what has already been stated, eunuchs, as a class, love mirth and gaiety—anything conducing to amusement being eagerly sought after by them. That a little amuses them, while on the other hand, a mere trifle will make them shed tears. That they love gambling, every one of them being gamblers. That they are affectionate to women and children, and are fond of pets—particularly small dogs—almost every eunuch having one. They are not by any means revengeful, but are very easily offended, and are very irritable, and will give way to bursts of rage and squabble like women, but they are easily pacified. Cases sometimes occur where they become insane when ill-treated, or stripped of their rank for some fault, their insanity is generally of a harmless nature. They are very clamorous and will stick to one another through thick and thin. They are honest, generous, and charitable, as has been shown. Putting, therefore, their good traits against their bad ones, I think they will show up favourably with the common run of Chinese; and when one reflects on the awful deprivation they have suffered, one is more inclined to overlook many of their failings and to think them objects of pity rather than execration and contempt.

From the foregoing pages it may easily be gathered that the emperor is the only man who resides in the palace at Peking. One man, only, in that vast enclosure! Well may he be styled the "solitary man!" What a life, too, for the ladies! In seclusion; shut out from the world, what is the palace, but a gorgeous prison for them? Seeing none of their male relatives, and only at long intervals their female ones, all their nearest and dearest home ties must be severed; the most sacred feelings of the heart must become withered and parched up for want of the nourishment necessary to foster them. Hearing nothing from the outside world, but what is filtered through the lips of eunuchs for all they can gather of what goes on beyond their prison walls must come to them through that source—what wonder is it that we hear of heart-burnings, palace intrigues, and struggles for supremacy; each one striving to be favourite so that she can forward her own interests or those of her never-more-to-be-seen relatives. And, lastly, what a life for the eunuchs! Their position must be worst of all. One is at a loss to know which to pity most, the emperor in his solitary grandeur, the ladies in their gorgeous imprisonment, or the eunuchs in their deprivation of all that constitutes what may be essentially termed manhood.

From everything we can learn regarding eunuchs, but one conclusion can be drawn as to their origin; and that is, polygamy; were it not for that eunuchs would be as rare as unicorns. With this fact in front of us, the question naturally arises in our minds "how about polygamy in the West? If the Mormons, who are polygamists, are left to themselves, will they not hereafter introduce eunuchs?" Revolving and painful as the idea may be, one cannot avoid the reflection that they are gradually trending in that direction; that there is but a step between them and the eastern polygamist, and unless they awake to the error of their ways, or are compelled to reform, that step—in the common course of events—must eventually be taken. Let us hope that this foul blot on civilization may be "wiped out" one way or another, by common sense and humanity, if possible, by compulsion, if necessary.—*G. O. Stent, in Journal of the N. O. B. of Royal Asiatic Society.*

A Grand Jury have passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That the present gas is insufficient, and that another ought to be built. Resolved, That the materials of the old gas be employed in constructing the new one. Resolved, That the old gas shall not be taken down till the new one is finished.

"FIRST NIGHTS" AT THE PLAY.

Between the acts on a first night the appearance presented by the better parts of the house is that of a huge source. The stalls are a rendezvous for all that is fashionable and popular in art and letters. Here in one corner is a well-known manager, here in another a favourite dramatist, here in a third a favourite dramatist, here in a fourth a favourite dramatist, here in a fifth a favourite dramatist, here in a sixth a favourite dramatist, here in a seventh a favourite dramatist, here in an eighth a favourite dramatist, here in a ninth a favourite dramatist, here in a tenth a favourite dramatist, here in an eleventh a favourite dramatist, here in a twelfth a favourite dramatist, here in a thirteenth a favourite dramatist, here in a fourteenth a favourite dramatist, here in a fifteenth a favourite dramatist, here in a sixteenth a favourite dramatist, here in a seventeenth a favourite dramatist, here in an eighteenth a favourite dramatist, here in a nineteenth a favourite dramatist, here in a twentieth a favourite dramatist, here in a twenty-first a favourite dramatist, here in a twenty-second a favourite dramatist, here in a twenty-third a favourite dramatist, here in a twenty-fourth a 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